

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Cancel claims 1, 4-8, 10, 11, 14, 16-22, 24-27, 29, 30, and 33 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please amend claims 31 and 32 as shown below:

Claim 1 (canceled)

Claim 2 (previously presented): A coaxial element wire, comprising:

a center conductor,

a non-electrically conductive insulation layer, disposed around said center conductor and in contact therewith, having a thickness of 0.03 mm or more and no greater than 0.15 mm at a portion of the insulation layer where the thickness is smallest, and

an outer conductor, made by:

pressing a copper or copper alloy round wire into a flat form, without annealing after pressing, to thereby provide a ribbon-shaped conductor of a virtually rectangular cross-section with its four corners smoothed, and then

helically wrapping said ribbon-shaped conductor, under a tension of at least 30% of the tensile strength of said ribbon-shaped conductor, around said insulation layer with one long side thereof facing said insulation layer, wherein a wrapping angle of said ribbon-shaped conductor with respect to an axis of said coaxial element wire is 45 degrees or more.

Claims 3-8 (cancelled)

Claim 9 (original): The coaxial wire element according to claim 2, wherein the outer conductor is helically wrapped such that adjacent wrappings of the outer conductor butt against one another.

Claims 10-11 (canceled)

Claim 12 (original): The coaxial wire element according to claim 2, wherein the first ribbon-shaped conductor is helically wrapped in a first direction and a second ribbon-shaped conductor is helically wrapped in the first direction.

Claim 13 (original): The coaxial wire element according to claim 12, wherein the second ribbon-shaped conductor overlaps the first ribbon-shaped conductor.

Claim 14 (canceled)

Claim 15 (original): The coaxial wire element according to claim 2, wherein the ribbon-shaped conductor is helically wrapped in a first direction, and a second ribbon-shaped conductor is helically wrapped in a second direction opposite the first direction.

Claims 16-30 (canceled)

Claim 31 (currently amended): A The method according to claim 16, of making a coaxial element wire, comprising:

providing a center conductor;  
providing a non-electrically conductive insulation layer around the center  
conductor, wherein the insulation layer has a thickness of 0.15 mm or less;  
providing an outer conductor formed by pressing a copper or copper alloy round  
wire into a flat form, without annealing after pressing, to thereby provide a ribbon-shaped  
conductor; and  
spirally wrapping the ribbon-shaped conductor around the insulation layer with  
one long side thereof facing said insulation layer, wherein a wrapping angle of said  
ribbon-shaped conductor with respect to an axis of said coaxial element wire is more than  
45 degrees,  
wherein the ribbon-shaped conductor is spirally wrapped around the insulation layer under a tension of at least 30% of the tensile strength of the conductor.

Claim 32 (currently amended): A The method according to claim 22, of making a  
coaxial element wire, comprising:

providing a center conductor;  
providing a non-electrically conductive insulation layer around the center  
conductor and in contact therewith, wherein a thickness of the insulation layer is 0.03 mm  
or more and not greater than 0.15 mm at a portion where the thickness is smallest;  
providing an outer conductor formed by pressing a copper or copper alloy round  
wire into a flat form, without annealing after pressing, to thereby provide a ribbon-shaped  
conductor of a virtually rectangular cross-section with its four corners smoothed; and  
helically wrapping one or a plurality of the ribbon-shaped conductors around the  
insulation layer with one long side thereof facing the insulation layer, wherein a wrapping

angle of the ribbon-shaped conductor with respect to an axis of the coaxial element wire is more than 45 degrees,

wherein the ribbon-shaped conductor is spirally wrapped around the insulation layer under a tension of at least 30% of the tensile strength of the conductor.

Claim 33 (canceled)